



SETTLE  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Fifty-Ninth  
Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health  
for the year 1938.

*To the Chairman and Members of the District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of your District for the year ending 31st December, 1938.

The Report is an "Ordinary Report" drawn up on the lines suggested in the Ministry of Health Circular, 1728, and, in accordance with the economy cuts recommended by the Central Authority and local Councils, repetition is avoided by references to information given in the "Survey Report" of 1930. Further details of work done are restricted to facts essential to the maintenance of the continuity of records kept for the past fifty-eight years.

A.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

1.—PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Settle Rural District is a quadrilateral 15 by 20 miles in extent, bounded on the north by Sedbergh, east by Skipton Rural, south by Bowland Rural, and west by Lancashire. It covers an area of 152,082 acres or over 237 square miles, and contains 30 parishes.

2.—SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND EMPLOYMENT.

The chief industry of the district is agriculture, in the form of breeding cattle and sheep and the production of milk and butter. At some of the villages, e.g., Bentham (cotton and silk mills, hose and belting works), Ingleton (coal mine and quarries), Settle (cotton mills), Hellifield (railway centre), Horton (quarries), etc., other forms of employment can be obtained, but at Ingleton closing the coal-pit in 1936 has materially affected the general welfare of the village.

3.—GENERAL DETAILS OF THE DISTRICT.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	152,082
Population (1921 census)	...	...	...	...	...	15,373
Population (1931 census)	...	...	...	...	...	14,746
Population (1938 estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	13,776
Inhabited house (1938 estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	4,157
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£64,147
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£255

Only slight changes of boundaries were effected under the County Review of Districts. Parts of the Townships of Airton, Hellifield and Otterburn (27 acres with a population of 15), and the detached portion known as “Knotts ” of the Township of Tosside (361 acres with a population of 24), were added to the Rural Districts of Skipton and Bowland respectively, while 32 acres of Coniston (no population) in the Skipton Rural District and 431 acres (20 population) in Gisburn Forest in the Bowland Rural District were added to the Township of Rathmell in the Settle Rural District. Internal changes in the Settle Rural District resulted in the remaining parts of the Township of Tosside being merged in the Township of Wigglesworth.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

##### (a) BIRTHS.

The Births registered as occurring in, or belonging to, the district were 186.

Legitimate	...	...	78 males and 102 females.
Illegitimate	...	...	2 males and 4 females.

Birth-rate on an estimated population of 13,776 is equivalent to 13·5 per 1,000 compared with 14·0, 14·3 and 13·7 in the previous three years, with 12·4 for the Craven Combined District, and with 15·1 for England and Wales.

##### (b) DEATHS.

The deaths after correction by the inward transfer of residents dying outside the district, and the outward transfer of non-residents dying inside the district numbered 94 males and 89 females—a total of 183.

The death-rate is thus 13·3, compared with 11·1, 14·4 and 14·4 in the previous three years, with 13·5 for the Craven Combined Districts, and 11·6 for England and Wales.

##### (c) INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant deaths as corrected by the Registrar-General were 4 males and 1 female—all legitimate.

The infant Mortality was, therefore, 26 per 1,000 children born, compared with 34, 39 and 57 in the previous three years, with 34 for the Craven District, and with 53 for England and Wales.

##### (d) STILL BIRTHS.

The still births registered were 12. The percentage of still births to total births (alive and still-born) 6·0, compared with 3·4 in Craven Urban and 4·6 in Craven Rural Districts.

##### (e) MATERNAL DEATHS.

Number of maternal deaths from puerperal causes, 1.

Maternal death-rate per 1,000 live births 5·3, compared with 5·5 for Craven Combined District and 3·08 for England and Wales.

#### ZYMOTIC DEATHS.

The seven principal Zymotic Diseases, namely Small-Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) were responsible for 3 deaths, viz, Measles 1, Scarlet Fever 1, Diarrhœa 1.

Zymotic Death-rate : ·21, compared with ·20, ·35 and ·07 in the previous three years, and with ·19 in the Craven Combined District.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes of Death in Settle Rural District, 1938.					M.	F.		
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	94	89		
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	...			...	—	—		
2 Measles	...	...	...	...	—	1		
3 Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1	—		
4 Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—		
5 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—		
6 Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—		
7 Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	—	—		
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	—	1		
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	2	3	To the total death-rate of 13·30	
10 Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	1	—		
11 Syphilis	...	...	...	...	—	—	Infectious Diseases contributed	
12 General Paralysis of insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	—	1	Tuberculosis	
13 Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	12	7	Cancer	
14 Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	4	Heart Disease	
15 Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	...	5	5	Respiratory Diseases	
16 Heart disease	...	...	...	...	31	28	Apoplexy	
17 Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	1	—	Senility	
18 Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	16	10	Premature Birth, &c.	
19 Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	—	2	Other Diseases	
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	4	—		
21 Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	1	1		
22 Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	1	2		
23 Diarrhœa, etc., under 2 years	...	...	...	...	1	—		
24 Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	—	2		
25 Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	—	—		
26 Other diseases of liver	...	...	...	...	—	2		
27 Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	2	3		
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	1	4		
29 Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	1		
30 Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	—	—		
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, &c.	...	...	...	...	3	—		
32 Senility	...	...	...	...	—	2		
33 Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	1		
34 Other violence	...	...	...	...	5	1		
35 Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	7	8		
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	—	—		
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):								
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	—	—		
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—		
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—		

The general death-rate is slightly above average, infant mortality very low, and maternal mortality average.



## B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT.

### 1.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health : Wm. Scatterty, M.A., M.D., C.M., D.P.H.  
 Sanitary Inspector : Frank Foxcroft, C.R.S.I.  
 Second Sanitary Inspector : N. Firth, C.R.S.I.  
 Sanitary Surveyor and Engineer : F. R. Birkhead, A.M. Inst., N. & C.E.

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|---|--------------------|
| 2.—PROVISION OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION, &c. | } See 1931 Report. |
| 3.—PROFESSIONAL NURSING, &c.                |                    |

## C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

### 1.—WATER SUPPLIES.

“In such a large area the supplies are many and varied. For instance, Settle and the larger villages—Giggleswick, Ingleton, Bentham, Austwick, Hellifield, etc.—have public supplies provided by the Council. Other places, e.g., Long Preston and Burton-in-Lonsdale, are supplied by private companies. Clapham, Malham, Arncliffe, Rathmell, etc., are provided for by the principal property owners. Hamlets such as Hanlith, Halton West, Litton and Foxup have water piped into the houses.

No shortage of supply was experienced at any of the works under the Council's control.

SETTLE AND GIGGLESWICK WATERWORKS.—A short length of 3-inch main was laid in connection with the development of a building estate.

WESTHOUSE WATERWORKS.—Investigations were commenced with a view to an alternative supply being obtained. In one case there was no definite or satisfactory result, and in another the general weather conditions throughout the year were not by any means favourable for the necessary data to be obtained as to the yield in dry weather.”

Every endeavour has been made by your officials to supervise the water supplies in your district, and during the year a general survey was made by the W.R.C.C. of the more important supplies in the Craven Rural Districts.

Of 16 samples taken and bacteriologically examined by the County Authority, 1 was reported to be satisfactory, 2 doubtful and 13 unsatisfactory.

On the other hand, in every instance the Chemical Analyses were satisfactory. Where bacteriological examination showed the presence of faecal organisms (*Bacillus Coli*) the water was reported unsatisfactory. It does not follow that the sample was unfit for human consumption, but it does suggest that investigation and supervision are necessary.

Without going into full detail it may be noted that the supplies for townships such as Settle and Giggleswick have been more satisfactory than those for outlying places like Horton-in-Ribblesdale, Ingleton and Austwick.

A natural inference is that the *Bacillus Coli* upon which the unsatisfactory report rests must be of animal not of human origin, and that the analyses were not so serious as at first appears, seeing that *Bacillus Coli* of animal origin do not induce specific or communicable disease in human beings. Further, water with a high bacterial count is no more likely to be contaminated by a human Typhoid Carrier than a water with a low bacterial count.

Again, moorland waters contain much organic matter in which bacteria rapidly multiply, and moorland gathering grounds are most readily contaminated with *Bacillus Coli* from wild fowl and sheep.

Local conditions and results thus suggest this query is the standard set by the Ministry Ministry of Health applicable to all districts alike? Waters issuing from the bowels of Ingleborough Penyghent and Whern Side are “unsatisfactory,” yet where are gathering grounds farther removed from likelihood of human pollution and where a population healthier than the consumers of those “unsatisfactory” waters?

Filtration or/and ehlorination of those outlying supplies is prohibitive because of initial and recurring costs of maintenanee, boiling is ideal but visionary, so that regular systematic inspection of gathering grounds with ehlorination where possible and unpreventable pollution exists seems the only course left for the Sanitary Authority.

This view is endorsed by reputable bacteriologists and this course I recommend you to adopt.

## 2.—SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

No ehange of any importance has taken place under this head during the year.

WESTHOUSE.—The Committee to whom the consideration of a scheme for the sewerage and sewage disposal of Westhouse was referred decided that owing to the seattered nature of the area and the cost involved, the present time was not an opportune one for the carrying out of a scheme.

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.—A scheme for the sewerage and sewage disposal of part of this Township has been prepared by your Surveyor and submitted to the West Riding Rivers Board for preliminary consideration. Application for a loan for the carrying out of the work is being made to the Ministry of Health.

## 3.—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, SCAVENGING, &c.

### (a) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Where water and sewers are available the antiquated privy midden is slowly being superseded by the water closet.

The following table shows the number of closets of each type in the District at the end of the year :—

Privies with fixed receptacles	...	...	1,030
Privies with moveable receptables	...	...	43
Fresh water closets (cistern)	...	...	1,925
Waste water closets	...	...	66
Hand-flushed closets	...	...	44

During the past five years the number of privies with fixed receptacles converted to fresh water closets was : 18, 10, 7, 19 and 6.

### (b) SCAVENGING.

At Settle, Giggleswick and Langeliffe, the scavenging is undertaken by the Council and satisfactorily carried out with its own staff. In 1936 the Council purchased a “Karrier” Kob Motor Vehicle, and by this means an increased and improved service has been provided.

At Bentham, Ingleton and Austwick, the work is carried out by contract. In the remainder of the District Scavenging is not undertaken. The growth of some of the larger Townships will require further provision to be made in the near future.

### (c) REFUSE DISPOSAL.

In 1911 the Council got powers under Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the provision of public tips for the several Townships and these powers have been largely utilised. At Bentham the tip at Low Bentham became full in 1937 and refuse from that village is now being taken to the tip at Lane Foot in High Bentham.

Controlled tipping is not yet in operation in this District.

RAT DESTRUCTION.—Posters were again issued throughout the district calling attention to the necessity for co-operation in the destruction of the pests, and the Council authorised the payment of three-halfpence for all rat tails delivered to the Sanitary Inspector's office. For “Rat Week,” the number so delivered was 821, as compared with 527 in 1937. The payment of three-halfpence per tail was also continued outside “Rat Week,” and to the end of the year 5,016 tails had been brought in. Some 3,000 Red Squill baits were put down at the various tips and sewage disposal works under the control of the Council with good results.



## 4. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

INSPECTORS' REPORT OF SANITARY WORK, etc., completed during the year ending December 31st, 1938 :—

Number of new houses occupied during the year	...	...	29
Number of visits, inspections, etc., made during the year in connection with :			
Nuisances	...	...	127
Scavenging	...	...	21
Slaughter Houses, etc.	...	...	555
Factories and Workshops	...	...	15
Infectious Diseases	...	...	75
Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...	12
Housing	...	...	201
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	150
Drainage	...	...	6
Water Supplies	...	...	70
Other matters	...	...	15
		—	1247

Samples of Water collected for analysis (Chemical 5, Bacteriological 9)	...	...	...	14
House drains, repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	...	24
Privies and W.C.s repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	...	8
Water Closets provided to existing premises	...	...	...	11
Privies abolished	...	...	...	6
Ashbins provided (including new houses)	...	...	...	41
New drains provided for existing premises	...	...	...	2
Existing houses supplied with water	...	...	...	3
Houses and other premises disinfected	...	...	...	41
Other nuisances remedied	...	...	...	1
Number of informal notices given during the year	...	...	...	55
Number of informal notices complied with during the year	...	...	...	56
Number of statutory notices served during the year	...	...	...	2
Number of statutory notices complied with during the year	...	...	...	1

## 5.—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.

## (a) COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

None now in the district.

## (b) BAKEHOUSES.

These have been inspected and found satisfactory.

## (c) OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Of these, there is now only one—a fellmonger.

## (d) SCHOOLS.

The 29 schools in the district are all supplied with water piped into the buildings, with one exception. The majority are provided with automatic flushed Water Closets, although a few of the smaller outlying schools have to put up with privy middens.

## (e) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

At Ingleton, a privately owned open air swimming pool was constructed about three years ago by voluntary labour from the village. The pool is constructed at the side of, and draws its water from the river. A sample of the water taken from the pool, taken at the request of the County Medical Officer, proved to be not up to standard. Two samples of the river water proved no better.

(f) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No action has been necessary in the district under this head.

(g) CAMPING SITES.

Two licensed ; one at Hawkswick, one at Westhouse in Thornton-in-Lonsdale. Both provided with water supply and sanitary conveniences. Throughout the district, especially at Stainforth, Malham and Ingleton, birds of passage occasionally pitch their tent for a night, but such visits are irregular and no estimate of the number of campers can be given.

(h) FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No overcrowding has been reported.

The following table shows the kind of work followed on the various premises examined in the district :—

Occupation.							No.
Joiners	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Boot Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Motor Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Painters	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Engineer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cabinet Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Printers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Watch Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tinsmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Picture Framer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Woolsorting	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beer Bottling	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							144

F. FOXCROFT,  
Senior Sanitary Inspector.  
N. FIRTH,  
Second Sanitary Inspector.

D.—HOUSING.

(a) STATISTICS (MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLE).

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1)	a.	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	140
	b.	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	249
(2)	a.	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	11
	b.	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	15
(3)		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	31

(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	81
2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—						
	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	76
3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—						
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.—					
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—					
	(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	4
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	—
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—					
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	3
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—					
	(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	1
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	2
(c)	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—					
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	—
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	—
4.—HOUSING ACT, 1936.—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING :—						
(a)	(1) Number of houses overerowed at end of year, 1938	...	...	...	...	27
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	27
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	170½
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	4
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	18
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	108½
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overerowed after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	—
(e)	Any other particulars of interest	...	...	...	...	—

F. FOXCROFT	}	Housing Inspectors.
N. FIRTH.		

In addition to routine inspection of individual unfit houses, a special investigation was made of 26 re-inforced concrete houses in New Village, Ingleton. The type of house, open space for ventilation, water supply and drainage were fairly satisfactory, but in 24 of the 26 the outer concrete shell (rough cast) was cracked and broken away, allowing rain and dampness to attack the iron lathes of the framework. Rusting was general and the process of deterioration progressive. In at least 14 instances the houses have not been occupied for years and the dilapidation is such that reconditioning seems prohibitive—especially as there are some 50 unoccupied houses available in the immediate neighbourhood.



Under the circumstances, I recommended your Council to give the owners an opportunity to recondition, and failing a satisfactory undertaking to do so (and this was unlikely seeing coal-mining there is discontinued) to consider the advisability of dealing with the area as a Clearance Area.

#### E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

##### (a) MILK, DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

There are 599 persons registered as engaged in milk and butter production. During the year 150 visits and inspections were made to farms and premises.

Co-operation with the Public Health Department of the West Riding County Council was continued, and inspections of farms under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders have been made. At the end of the year 8 Producers were holding licences granted by the West Riding County Council for the production of "Tuberculin Tested" milk and 28 others for the production of "Accredited" Milk, while in 3 other cases the granting of licences was under consideration. It is to be noted that there is one Producer who is licensed under the Ministry of Agriculture's "Attested" Herds Scheme.

Eight entirely new shippons have been erected or constructed during the year, and seven new Cooling and Milk rooms provided. Steam sterilizing equipment has also been provided in several instances.

##### (b) MEAT—SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 43 slaughterhouses scattered over this wide area, classified as follows :—

			Jan., 1938	Dec. 31, 1938
Registered	...	...	13	13
Licensed	...	...	30	30
			—	—
			43	43
			==	==

As the slaughterhouses are so scattered, it is impossible to carry out full inspections, as most butchers slaughter the bulk of their animals on Mondays, but so far as possible an inspection of meat was carried out at each place where regular slaughtering takes place, and the carcasses thoroughly examined.

52 licences were granted to slaughtermen during the year, including 5 new licences and 47 renewals.

The following Table shows the number of carcasses inspected, with particulars of the carcasses or parts thereof condemned.

	Cattle, Ex. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number inspected ... ..	315	131	11	871	73
All Diseases except Tuberculosis— Whole Carcasses condemned ...	3	5	—	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	12	12	—	4	4
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	4·76	12·98	—	0·68	5·48
Tuberculosis only— Whole Caracase condemned ...	2	1	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condembed ...	11	18	—	—	—
Percentage of the number in- inspected affected with Tuber- culosis ... ..	4·12	14·50	—	—	—

Total weight condemned : 3 tons 18 cwts. 1 qr. 10 lbs.  
F. FOXCROFT and N. FIRTH,  
Meat Inspectors.

F. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(a) NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Measles was prevalent in certain districts, especially in High and Low Bentham.  
In Clapham-Newby School, 23 cases of Chicken Pox were reported.

(b) NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were less prevalent than in 1935 and 1936.

	Cases notified and otherwise ascertained.	Admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	38	37
Diphtheria ... ..	2	2
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	7	4
Erysipelas ... ..	2	2
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	1	1

Deaths from Infectious Disease, 0.

Death-rate from Infectious Disease, ·00, compared with ·20, ·35 and ·07 in the previous three years and with ·19 for Craven Combined District.

## (c) TUBERCULOSIS.

In accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, a register is kept, the patients' homes are visited and advice given as to the precautions to be adopted in regard to ventilation, sleeping accommodation, indiscriminate spitting, cleanliness and above all, to the risk of infection from dried sputum. Disinfection of infected rooms is carried out on removal or death, and on the return of patients from Sanatorium or Hospital, the house is again visited to see that so far as possible treatment is continued at home.

Cases notified :—

Pulmonary : 3 males (age 26, 35, 37) ; 3 females (age 15, 24, 29).

Non-pulmonary : 3 males (age 26, 53, 68) ; 2 females (27, 29).

Mortality :—

Pulmonary : 2 males (age 36, 65) ; 3 females (age 24, 29, 36).

Non-pulmonary : 1 male (age 7) ; 0 female.

Death-rate from Tuberculosis : .43, compared with .6, .6 and .6 in the previous three years.

Cases on Register at end of year : Pulmonary : 8 males, 10 females.

Non-pulmonary : 7 males, 5 females.

## (d) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS (P.H. Act, 1936, Section 176).

Apart from provision by the County Council of hospital treatment for Ophthalmia Neonatorum, welfare centres, school clinics and the systematic examination of school-children, no action has been taken by the Council.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Pathological specimens examined : Sputum for T.B. 27, swabs for Diphtheria 17, blood for Enteric Fever 1, miscellaneous 42 ; total 87.

I would here beg to express my indebtedness to Mr. Foxcroft, Sanitary Inspector, for much valuable assistance in carrying on the sanitary administration of the district and for many details of work done by his department during the past year.

In conclusion, I venture to recommend the following matters for your special consideration :—

1. Maintain campaign for improvements in cowsheds and methods of clean milk production.
2. Activity in dealing with houses and groups of houses not in all respects fit for habitation.
- 3.—Provision of a sewage scheme for Horton-in-Ribblesdale.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

WILL SCATTERTY, M.A., M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

KEIGHLEY,

May, 1939.



COMPARATIVE TABLE.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, ETC., IN 1938.

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	Craven Combined District.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.			
BIRTHS :				
Live ... ..	15.1	15.0	15.4	12.4
Still ... ..	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.55
DEATHS :				
All Causes ... ..	11.6	11.7	11.0	12.9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox ... ..	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Measles ... ..	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.01
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria ... ..	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06
Influenza ... ..	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06
NOTIFICATIONS :				
Smallpox ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2.41	2.60	2.58	1.51
Diphtheria ... ..	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.22
Enteric Fever ... ..	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.00
Erysipelas ... ..	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.20
Pneumonia ... ..	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.37
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	53	57	51	34
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age.	5.5	7.8	3.6	5.5
MATERNAL MORTALITY :				
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0.89	} Not available		1.4
Others ... ..	2.19			4.1
Total ... ..	3.08			5.5
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).			
MATERNAL MORTALITY :				
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0.86	} Not available		1.3
Others ... ..	2.11			3.9
Total ... ..	3.97			5.3
NOTIFICATIONS :				
Puerperal Fever ... }	14.42	18.08	12.51	5.3
Puerperal Pyrexia ... }				



Settle  
Rural District Council.

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# Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1938.

KEIGHLEY, MAY, 1939.